

APPENDIX 13



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

JUL 1 2010

The Honorable Doug Domenech
Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
1111 East Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Secretary Domenech:

I thank you for your continued commitment to the Bay restoration partnership. As we develop the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs), we have faced some challenging issues. It is critical that the Partnership remain strong as we work through any remaining differences and show the citizens of the watershed that we can deliver on our commitments, complete a TMDL by the end of 2010, and put forth aggressive, defensible implementation plans that will put in place all necessary actions, by no later than 2025, to fully restore the Bay and tidal rivers – with an interim goal of 60% or more being accomplished by 2017.

As I have said before, restoring the health of the Bay and our rivers will not be easy. If it were, we would have completed the necessary restoration actions long ago. Every one of the Bay jurisdictions has a significant role to play. Fortunately, through the Chesapeake Bay Program partnership, we have a scientific understanding of the Bay ecosystem that is the envy of other restoration efforts around the U.S. and the world. In addition to abundant scientific information and monitoring data, we have state-of-the-art computer models that provide us with an irreplaceable tool to help guide and formulate our restoration efforts and inform our actions. But the models are just that – tools. Armed with these tools, we, the senior policy makers that represent the Bay watershed partners, must decide upon the actions necessary to meet our restoration commitments.

I wish to emphasize that the ongoing Bay restoration effort will be an adaptive process. We have afforded opportunities in the schedule to make corrections and adjust course as necessary while we continue to learn from the science and the results of our restoration actions.

We are at a critical point in the Bay Partnership and our combined restoration effort. It is imperative as we move forward, that we meet our commitments, measure continued progress toward our goals, and confirm for the public that we will fully restore the health of the Chesapeake Bay and rivers. I welcome the opportunity to work closely with you and the other Bay restoration partners to finalize the Bay TMDL and advance implementation actions.

In earlier correspondence, EPA notified the Bay watershed jurisdictions that we would provide draft allocations for nitrogen and phosphorus for each jurisdiction by July 1, 2010. I write to you today in fulfillment of that commitment. Also note that by August 15, I will notify the jurisdictions of their draft sediment allocations. I want to thank the many dedicated staff within each of the jurisdictions and EPA who have labored many long hours to develop these draft allocations. The enclosed tables detail the jurisdictions' major river basin nitrogen and phosphorus draft allocations in the Bay and its tidal rivers as well as a "temporary reserve" that may be revised or removed in 2011 when Phase II WIPs are developed (see Temporary Reserve section below for further explanation).

As you review these draft nutrient allocations, it is important to keep in mind several key assumptions behind their development and how we expect they will be used as we move forward with the development of the Bay TMDL and the jurisdictions' WIPs.

Nutrient Allocations and Potential for Modification

The nitrogen and phosphorus draft allocations included with this letter are intended to be used to inform the jurisdictions of their WIP development. They may be modified subject to EPA's review of each jurisdiction's draft and final WIPs [see Tables 1 and 2]. EPA may also modify these draft allocations in the draft or final TMDL to reflect input received during the TMDL public review period and the agency's review of the implementation framework provided in the jurisdictions' WIPs.

The draft allocations are also subject to change based upon refinements in 2011 to the Phase 5.3 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Model as requested by the jurisdictions. As stated in my recent letter on June 11, 2010, any adjustments to draft allocations as a result of the agreed upon watershed model refinements to address nutrient management effectiveness and suburban land use will be incorporated into the Phase II WIP development and submission process in 2011. EPA does not expect to pursue making further modifications to the Phase 5.3 model prior to the 2017 Phase III WIP development process.

Water Quality Standards

EPA developed the draft nutrient allocations provided with this letter under the assumption that the jurisdictions with Bay tidal waters – Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia – would adopt currently proposed water quality standards revisions by the date the final TMDL is established. These revisions would incorporate the proposed Bay criteria assessment and designated uses refinements contained in the fifth addendum to the original 2003 Chesapeake Bay water quality criteria document issued by EPA in May, 2010. This Bay criteria addendum reflects the latest scientific findings and technical advances in the application and assessment of Bay water quality criteria. The draft allocations also assume that Maryland will soon propose (and timely adopt) modifications of its water quality standards regulations to include a lower Chester River deep-channel restoration variance, to recognize the periodic presence of a deep-water use in the South, Severn and Magothy Rivers, and to include a site-specific dissolved oxygen criterion for the Pocomoke River. The draft allocations also assume that, in addition to the jurisdictions' timely adoption of these water quality standards revisions,

EPA has sufficient time to perform the necessary review of these revisions and ultimately approves them as consistent with the Clean Water Act. If the jurisdictions do not adopt these revised standards, or if EPA does not approve them by the time the final TMDL is established, EPA would establish the Bay TMDL based on alternative draft allocations reflective of the states' and District's existing Bay water quality standards. EPA is working in close cooperation with each of these four jurisdictions and will ascertain the need for alternative draft allocations if obstacles are encountered.

EPA Expectations for WIPs

EPA has clearly articulated its expectations for the jurisdictions' WIPs in correspondence issued on November 4, 2009, in the April 2, 2010 document entitled *A Guide for EPA's Evaluation of Phase I Watershed Implementation Plans*, and through periodic calls and webinars. We will continue to use the expectations contained in those documents and communications to ascertain the adequacy of jurisdictions' draft and final WIPs. EPA has been working closely with staff in all seven jurisdictions to assist in WIP development and will continue to do so over the ensuing months. In addition, we have made substantial technical and financial resources available to assist in the WIP development process.

Potential Federal Backstop Actions

In a letter dated December 29, 2009, I summarized several potential actions that EPA could pursue to "ensure that jurisdictions develop and implement appropriate Watershed Implementation Plans, attain appropriate two-year milestones of progress, and provide timely and complete information to an effective accountability system for monitoring pollutant reductions." EPA intends to work closely and cooperatively with the jurisdictions in the development of effective implementation programs in line with the previous guidance. The capacity still exists for each jurisdiction to work with EPA staff to evaluate various "what if" scenarios to achieve the necessary nutrient reductions. However, in the event that WIP submittals to EPA are inadequate to ensure continued progress and fulfillment of the Partnership's commitments to achieve Bay water quality standards and implement the TMDL's allocations, EPA is prepared to take appropriate "backstop" actions as necessary.

Schedule

On June 11, 2010, I sent representatives of the seven Bay watershed jurisdictions a letter containing a revised schedule for development of the Bay TMDL and all three phases of the WIPs. EPA has adjusted the schedule, where possible, to provide additional time and flexibility to address concerns raised by partners at the April 2010 Principals' Staff Committee (PSC) meeting as well as in individual follow-up discussions. In keeping with that schedule, I am today providing you with the basinwide, jurisdictional, and major river basin draft allocations for nitrogen and phosphorus. By August 15, I will provide the basinwide, jurisdictional, and major river basin draft allocations for sediment. By September 1, EPA expects jurisdictions to submit draft WIPs which sub-allocate these nutrient and sediment jurisdictional and major river basin draft allocations among source sectors and the 92 Bay TMDL segmentsheds. After review of the respective state's Phase I WIPs and allocations, EPA would propose for comment (on September

24 for a 45-day public comment period) the draft Bay TMDL. The draft TMDL's allocations will be informed by the information in the jurisdictions' WIPs and EPA anticipates the TMDL's allocations would be consistent with the jurisdiction's WIP allocations if EPA determines they are set at a level necessary to implement the applicable water quality standards. Following the completion of the public comment period, EPA expects the jurisdictions to revise their WIPs as necessary and submit final WIPs to EPA by November 29. EPA expects the jurisdictions to submit their Phase II and III WIPs, with revisions to the jurisdiction's allocations, according to the schedule included in my letter of June 11, 2010.

Temporary Reserve

As discussed at the April 29-30, 2010 PSC meeting and further described in the June 11, 2010 letter, EPA has included a separate Temporary Reserve, for both nitrogen and phosphorus, of five percent for each jurisdiction that will be applied for purposes of WIP development and incorporating "contingency actions" [see Table 3]. EPA expects jurisdictions to incorporate contingency actions into their WIPs as a separate suite of actions to be undertaken in the event that the 2011 refinements to the Phase 5.3 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Model result in draft allocations lower than those provided with this letter. Contingency actions should be described in similar detail to implementation actions included in the jurisdiction's WIPs for the 2017-2025 timeframe.

This Temporary Reserve has been included to account for the possibility that the 2011 refinements to the Phase 5.3 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Model result in draft allocations to the jurisdictions lower than those provided in this letter.

The additional five percent Temporary Reserve was derived based on two main factors: 1) the basinwide nitrogen draft allocation changed approximately five percent when transitioning from Phase 5.2 of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Model (approximately 200 million pounds in fall 2009) to Phase 5.3 (approximately 187 million pounds currently), therefore, the additional model revisions are not expected to result in changes to draft allocations that are any greater than that extent; and 2) very preliminary, rough cut, model runs suggest that the two forthcoming refinements to the model will alter basinwide nutrient draft allocations by five percent or less.

Depending on the results of the 2011 model refinements, the Temporary Reserve will be revised or removed as appropriate during the 2011 Phase II WIP development process. In parallel, if needed, jurisdictions can submit for public comment and EPA approval any proposed modifications to the Bay TMDL draft allocations.


Establishing the Allocation for Air Sources

It is important to note that the basinwide nitrogen allocation identifies 15.7 million pounds of atmospheric deposition loads direct to Chesapeake Bay and tidal tributary surface waters. EPA anticipates that this loading cap will be achieved through implementation of federal Clean Air Act regulations by EPA and the states through 2020. Projected reductions in atmospheric nitrogen deposition loads to the surrounding watershed over this same time period are already accounted for within the individual jurisdiction and major river basin nitrogen draft

allocations. Any additional nitrogen reductions realized through more stringent air pollution controls at the jurisdictional level, beyond minimum federal requirements, may be credited to the individual jurisdictions through future revisions to the jurisdictions' WIPs, two-year milestones, and the Bay TMDL tracking and accounting framework.

I appreciate your willingness to work in partnership with EPA to develop the Chesapeake Bay TMDL and Watershed Implementation Plans that will ensure that the Bay and rivers are restored. I look forward to working with you to advance our mutual Bay restoration goals. If you have any questions regarding the draft allocations presented with this letter or the TMDL development process, please do not hesitate to contact me or the Mrs. LaRonda Koffi, Virginia State Liaison, at (215) 814-5374.

Sincerely,


Shawn M. Garvin
Regional Administrator

Enclosures

Table 1 - Chesapeake Bay Watershed Nitrogen and Phosphorus Draft Allocations by Basin

Table 2 - Chesapeake Bay Watershed Nitrogen and Phosphorus Draft Allocations by
Jurisdiction

Table 3 - Chesapeake Bay Watershed Nitrogen and Phosphorus Temporary Reserve by
Jurisdiction

cc: State and D.C. Agency PSC Representatives



1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. The President talks about the war, the economy, and the future of the nation. He also talks about the role of the President and the Congress. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is a very important document in the history of the United States.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President, dated January 1, 1862. It is a very short letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Treasury at that time. The Secretary talks about the war, the economy, and the future of the nation. He also talks about the role of the Secretary and the President. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is a very important document in the history of the United States.

3. The third part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the War to the President, dated January 1, 1862. It is a very short letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the War at that time. The Secretary talks about the war, the economy, and the future of the nation. He also talks about the role of the Secretary and the President. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is a very important document in the history of the United States.

4. The fourth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the President, dated January 1, 1862. It is a very short letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Navy at that time. The Secretary talks about the war, the economy, and the future of the nation. He also talks about the role of the Secretary and the President. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is a very important document in the history of the United States.

5. The fifth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the President, dated January 1, 1862. It is a very short letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Interior at that time. The Secretary talks about the war, the economy, and the future of the nation. He also talks about the role of the Secretary and the President. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is a very important document in the history of the United States.

Table 1. Chesapeake Bay Watershed Nitrogen and Phosphorus Draft Allocations by Basin		
Basin/Jurisdiction	Nitrogen Draft Allocations (million pounds per year)	Phosphorus Draft Allocations (million pounds per year)
SUSQUEHANNA		
NY	8.23	0.52
PA	71.74	2.31
MD	1.08	0.05
SUSQUEHANNA Total	81.06	2.88
EASTERN SHORE		
DE	2.95	0.26
MD	9.71	1.09
PA	0.28	0.01
VA	1.21	0.16
EASTERN SHORE Total	14.15	1.53
WESTERN SHORE		
MD	9.74	0.46
PA	0.02	0.001
WESTERN SHORE Total	9.76	0.46
PATUXENT		
MD	2.85	0.21
PATUXENT Total	2.85	0.21
POTOMAC		
PA	4.72	0.42
MD	15.70	0.90
DC	2.32	0.12
VA	17.46	1.47
WV	4.67	0.74
POTOMAC Total	44.88	3.66
RAPPAHANNOCK		
VA	5.84	0.90
RAPPAHANNOCK Total	5.84	0.90
YORK		
VA	5.41	0.54
YORK Total	5.41	0.54
JAMES		
VA	23.48	2.34
WV	0.02	0.01
JAMES Total	23.50	2.35
Total Basin/Jurisdiction Draft Allocation	187.44	12.52
Atmospheric Deposition Draft Allocation¹	15.70	--
Total Basinwide Draft Allocation	203.14	12.52

¹ Cap on atmospheric deposition loads direct to Chesapeake Bay and tidal tributary surface waters to be achieved by federal air regulations through 2020.

07/01/10

Table 2. Chesapeake Bay Watershed Nitrogen and Phosphorus Draft Allocations by Jurisdiction		
Jurisdiction/Basin	Nitrogen Draft Allocations (million pounds per year)	Phosphorus Draft Allocations (million pounds per year)
PENNSYLVANIA		
Susquehanna	71.74	2.31
Potomac	4.72	0.42
Eastern Shore	0.28	0.01
Western Shore	0.02	0.001
PA Total	76.77	2.74
MARYLAND		
Susquehanna	1.08	0.05
Eastern Shore	9.71	1.09
Western Shore	9.74	0.46
Patuxent	2.85	0.21
Potomac	15.70	0.90
MD Total	39.09	2.72
VIRGINIA		
Eastern Shore	1.21	0.16
Potomac	17.46	1.47
Rappahannock	5.84	0.90
York	5.41	0.54
James	23.48	2.34
VA Total	53.40	5.41
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Potomac	2.32	0.12
DC Total	2.32	0.12
NEW YORK		
Susquehanna	8.23	0.52
NY Total	8.23	0.52
DELAWARE		
Eastern Shore	2.95	0.26
DE Total	2.95	0.26
WEST VIRGINIA		
Potomac	4.67	0.74
James	0.02	0.01
WV Total	4.68	0.75
Total Basin/Jurisdiction Draft Allocation	187.44	12.52
Atmospheric Deposition Draft Allocation²	15.70	--
Total Basinwide Draft Allocation	203.14	12.52

² Cap on atmospheric deposition loads direct to Chesapeake Bay and tidal tributary surface waters to be achieved by federal air regulations through 2020.

07/01/10

Table 3. Chesapeake Bay Watershed Nitrogen and Phosphorus Temporary Reserve by Jurisdiction³		
Jurisdiction/Basin	Nitrogen Temporary Reserve (million pounds per year)	Phosphorus Temporary Reserve (million pounds per year)
PENNSYLVANIA	3.84	0.14
MARYLAND	1.95	0.14
VIRGINIA	2.67	0.27
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.12	0.01
NEW YORK	0.41	0.03
DELAWARE	0.15	0.01
WEST VIRGINIA	0.23	0.04
TOTAL TEMPORARY RESERVE	9.37	0.63

³ EPA has included a Temporary Reserve of 5 percent for each jurisdiction that will be applied for purposes of Watershed Implementation Plan development and incorporating "contingency actions" necessary to meet allocations.

07/01/10



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

AUG 13 2010

The Honorable Doug Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources
1111 East Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Secretary Domenech:

Thank you for your continued commitment to the development of the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs). The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is providing the enclosed draft sediment allocations, expressed as total suspended solids (TSS), as one of the remaining steps in the path to developing the draft Chesapeake Bay TMDL. The draft allocations of sediment are for your use in development of your WIP. EPA is committed to establishing the final TMDL by the end of 2010, and encourages the states and the District of Columbia to put forth comprehensive WIPs that will identify all necessary actions to fully restore the Bay and its tidal tributaries. EPA and the Chesapeake Bay Executive Council have committed to having all restoration actions completed by no later than 2025, with an interim goal to have sufficient practices in place by 2017 to achieve 60% or more of the total necessary load reductions.

States with tidal Bay waters and the District of Columbia have established Chesapeake Bay water quality standards (WQS) for both water clarity and submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). The SAV standards are based on a long historical record of observed SAV acreage and assign an SAV goal for each Bay segment. Recent surveys show that the Chesapeake Bay is currently achieving 46% of the Bay-wide SAV goal of 185,000 acres.

A key step in the TMDL process is the establishment of sediment allocations that will restore the health of the Bay and its tidal rivers and streams. The Bay TMDL does not replace the need to set targets for local stream impairments due to sediment throughout the watershed. Our analysis points to the fact that there is a close and consistent relationship between nutrient and sediment controls. This analysis indicates that there is a great amount of commonality and co-benefit of controlling nutrients in the Bay watershed and the reduction of sediment loadings to meet Bay water quality standards. EPA has utilized the strength of this relationship in the draft allocations.



Sediment Allocations and Potential for Modification

The sediment allocations are part of the Bay TMDL needed to achieve the SAV WQS in the tidal waters. To provide the jurisdictions with some flexibility in developing their draft WIPs, the draft sediment allocations are being initially expressed as a range for each of the jurisdictions and major river basins. The Bay-wide range in sediment allocations is 6.1 to 6.7 billion pounds per year (bpy) of TSS. The enclosed tables detail the specific basin-jurisdictions draft allocation ranges for sediment at both the jurisdiction and river basin level.

Informed by the draft WIPs, EPA's draft TMDL will assign a single allocation for each of the 92 segments as well as allocations to the contributing jurisdictions. EPA will assess the WIPs to ensure that the distribution of the sediment loads will attain the SAV WQS in all 92 segments. If EPA determines that the draft WIP distributes the sediment load in a manner that does not achieve WQS, EPA will work closely with each jurisdiction to resolve the matter. Resolution may include redistribution of the loading within the basin or among the segments, and/or implementation commitments in the Phase I or Phase II WIPs. EPA also may modify these draft sediment allocations in the final TMDL to reflect input received during the TMDL public comment period. The final Bay TMDL will be based on public input, the jurisdictions' final WIPs, and additional attainment analysis to confirm that the final assigned sediment allocations will achieve WQS.

EPA Expectations for WIPs

EPA recognizes that the time allowed to develop draft WIPs to achieve the sediment allocations is very short. The range has been proposed to provide jurisdictions with some flexibility in developing draft WIPs. In addition, the range represents loads expected to be achievable through full implementation of nutrient management practices necessary to attain the draft nitrogen and phosphorus allocations issued on July 1, 2010. Finally, in many basins the range captures the level of effort states have previously proposed through earlier Tributary Strategies.

It is EPA's expectation that each jurisdiction will include implementation strategies in the Phase I WIPs that will achieve a sediment allocation within the range assigned for river basins and jurisdictions. The final WIP submission is expected to show attainment of the sediment and nutrient allocations of the TMDL.

As stated in the July 1, 2010 letter, EPA has articulated its expectations for the jurisdictions' WIPs in correspondence issued on November 4, 2009, in the April 2, 2010 document entitled *A Guide for EPA's Evaluation of Phase I Watershed Implementation Plans*, and through periodic calls and webinars. EPA will rely upon the expectations described in this previous correspondence to determine the adequacy of the jurisdictions' WIP submittals.

Furthermore, as indicated in past correspondence, EPA is prepared take appropriate federal action in the event that there are shortfalls in jurisdictions' efforts to develop and implement acceptable WIPs for sediment and nutrients.



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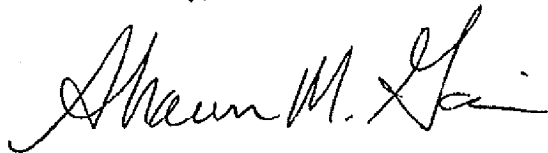
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Schedule

With this letter, EPA presents a range of sediment allocations for the basin-jurisdictions. Jurisdictions are to use this range of sediment allocations to develop their draft Phase I WIPs to be submitted to EPA on September 1, 2010. EPA expects that jurisdictions will provide sufficient detail in their WIPs to show how point and nonpoint source loads are distributed among the 92 Bay segments. The information contained in these draft WIPs will inform EPA in establishing a specific set of sediment allocations that will be included in the draft TMDL to be released on September 24, 2010 for a 45-day public comment period. Following the completion of the public comment period, EPA expects the jurisdictions to revise their WIPs as necessary and submit final Phase I WIPs to EPA by November 29, 2010. As noted, EPA will establish a final TMDL by December 31, 2010. EPA expects the jurisdictions to submit their Phase II and III WIPs according to the schedule included in the letter of June 11, 2010.

I appreciate the extensive efforts of you and your staff to complete the important tasks of defining effective Watershed Implementation Plans to meet these goals and for engaging the Bay and local watershed stakeholders in this process. I pledge our continued cooperation and support in this regard. Should you have any questions regarding the draft sediment allocation ranges presented in this letter or the TMDL development process, please do not hesitate to contact me or have your staff contact Mrs. LaRonda Koffi, EPA's Virginia Liaison, at 215-814-5374.

Sincerely,



Shawn M. Garvin
Regional Administrator

Enclosures

Table 1 - Chesapeake Bay Watershed Sediment Draft Allocation by Basin

Table 2 - Chesapeake Bay Watershed Sediment Draft Allocation by Jurisdiction

cc: State and D.C. Agency PSC Representatives



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Table 1. Chesapeake Bay Watershed Sediment Draft Allocations by Basin	
Basin/Jurisdiction	Sediment Allocation Range (million pounds total suspended solids (TSS) per year)
SUSQUEHANNA	
NY	293-322
PA	1,660-1,826
MD	60-66
SUSQUEHANNA Total	2,013-2,214
EASTERN SHORE	
DE	58-64
MD	166-182
PA	21-23
VA	11-12
EASTERN SHORE Total	256-281
WESTERN SHORE	
MD	155-170
PA	0.37-0.41
WESTERN SHORE Total	155-171
PATUXENT	
MD	82-90
PATUXENT Total	82-90
POTOMAC	
PA	221-243
MD	654-719
DC	10-11
VA	810-891
WV	226-248
POTOMAC Total	1,920-2,113
RAPPAHANNOCK	
VA	681-750
RAPPAHANNOCK Total	681-750
YORK	
VA	107-118
YORK Total	107-118
JAMES	
VA	837-920
WV	15-17
JAMES Total	852-937
Total Basinwide Draft Allocation¹	6,066-6,673

¹ The basinwide allocation range rounds up to 6.1-6.7 billion pounds per year.

Table 2.
Chesapeake Bay Watershed Sediment Draft Allocations by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction/Basin	Sediment Allocation Range (million pounds total suspended solids (TSS) per year)
PENNSYLVANIA	
Susquehanna	1,660-1,826
Potomac	221-243
Eastern Shore	21-23
Western Shore	0.37-0.41
PA Total	1,903-2,093
MARYLAND	
Susquehanna	60-66
Eastern Shore	166-182
Western Shore	155-170
Patuxent	82-90
Potomac	654-719
MD Total	1,116-1,228
VIRGINIA	
Eastern Shore	11-12
Potomac	810-891
Rappahannock	681-750
York	107-118
James	837-920
VA Total	2,446-2,691
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Potomac	10-11
DC Total	10-11
NEW YORK	
Susquehanna	293-322
NY Total	293-322
DELAWARE	
Eastern Shore	58-64
DE Total	58-64
WEST VIRGINIA	
Potomac	226-248
James	15-17
WV Total	241-265
Total Basinwide Draft Allocation²	6,066-6,673

² The basinwide allocation range rounds up to 6.1-6.7 billion pounds per year.